# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1825. No. 281.


## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | Wilmington May 31. | | Fayetteville June 20. | | Newbern. June 4. | | Petersburg June 24. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| ay, Cogniac, | gall. | 120 a | 125 | 125 a | 160 | 150 | 175 | 130 | 200 |
| Apple, | —— | 37 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 75 |
| Peach, | —— | — | | 50 | 55 | 75 | 80 | 60 | 70 |
| on, | lb. | 8 | | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6½ | 6½ | 7¼ |
| wax, | —— | 33 | | 32 | 34 | 32 | 35 | — | |
| er, | —— | 25 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 20 | — | |
| e, | —— | | 20 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 22 |
| | bush. | 70 | 75 | 60 | 70 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| on, | lb. | 20 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 25 |
| lles, mould, | —— | 12 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | — | |
| seed, rough, | bush. | | | 75 | 80 | 65 | 75 | — | |
| | bbl. | 550 | 562 | 425 | 500 | 600 | 750 | 550 | 750 |
| Holland, | gall. | 80 | 90 | 90 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 90 | 125 |
| Country, | —— | 36 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 40 | 50 | — | |
| | ton | 10000 | | 11000 | 12000 | — | | 11200 | 12500 |
| | lb. | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | — | |
| | cask | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | — | | | 200 |
| sses, | gall. | 36 | 37 | 35 | 40 | 30 | | 36 | 40 |
| ier, Amer. | keg | — | | 500 | 800 | — | | 600 | 650 |
| Jamaica, | gall. | 90 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 150 | 175 |
| West India, | —— | 65 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 75 | 85 | 75 | 100 |
| New England, | —— | | 40 | 42½ | 45 | 45 | | 40 | 45 |
| | cwt. | 375 | | 400 | 450 | 500 | | — | |
| | —— | — | | 1100 | 1200 | — | | 950 | 1000 |
| Liverpool, | bush. | 50 | 55 | 80 | 90 | 65 | 75 | 75 | |
| Turk's Island, | —— | 45 | 50 | 70 | 75 | 60 | | — | |
| Brown, | cwt. | | 1000 | 800 | 1050 | 900 | 1250 | 900 | 1300 |
| Loaf, | lb. | — | | 17 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 23 |
| Imperial & Gunpowder, | —— | — | | 150 | 175 | — | | 150 | 200 |
| Hyson, | —— | — | | 120 | 120 | — | | — | |
| Young Hyson, | —— | — | | — | | — | | 100 | 130 |
| co, | cwt. | 400 | 450 | 400 | 550 | — | | 500 | 1250 |
| w, | lb. | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7½ | 12 | 13 | — | |
| | bush. | — | | 75 | 80 | — | | 90 | 100 |
| ey, | gall. | 33 | | 32½ | 35 | 35 | 40 | 30 | 33 |
| Madeira, | —— | — | | 250 | 400 | — | | 250 | 400 |
| Teneriffe, | —— | — | | 125 | 150 | 160 | 175 | — | |
| Sherry, | —— | — | | — | | 200 | 225 | — | |
| Port, | —— | — | | 200 | 325 | — | | — | |
| Malaga, | —— | — | | | 80 | — | | — | |


HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish ave the paper discontinued at the expira- of the year, will be presumed as desiring ntinuance until countermanded.—And per will be discontinued until all arrear- are paid, unless at the option of the pub.

hoever will procure seven subscribers guarantee the payments, shall receive the h gratis.

dvertisements not exceeding sixteen lines e inserted three times for one dollar, wenty-five cents for each continuance.

bscriptions received by the printer, and of the postmasters in the state.

letters upon business relative to the pa- ust be post-paid.


## NOTICE.

HE copartnership heretofore existing un- der the firm of Hubbard & Dickins is this dissolved by mutual consent. All debts the firm are placed in the hands of Wm- ens, who is alone authorised to collect ame.

l persons having claims against the con- will please present them for adjustment; it is expected that those indebted will their respective dues without delay.

Jacob Hubbird,
Wm. Dickins.

reensborough, N. C. June 20.

AVE placed the bonds, accounts, &c ne the firm, into the hands of Dr. Wat- of Greensborough, for collection, who is erly authorised to receive the same and rant discharges, and to whom those in- ed are earnestly pressed to make imme- payment.

Wm. Dickins.

reensborough, N. C. June 20. 80—3wp

## NOTICE.

ILL be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approv- ecurity, at the late dwelling house of Cate, (preacher,) deceased, on Wednes- the 13th day of July next, all the residue personal estate, consisting of two valua- Negroes, one Wagon and Harness, Horses, , Sheep, and Hogs, a crop of Corn, , and Oats, Household and Kitchen fur- e, and a set of Blacksmith tools, with other articles too tedious to mention.

Wm. Moore,
John Sykes, sen.
*Executors.*

ne 23d, 1825. 80—2w

## State of North Carolina,

*ORANGE COUNTY.*

erior Court of Law, March Term, 1825.

is ordered by the court that at the next erm of this court, and thereafter, the 's docket will be taken up on Friday. nesses and all others concerned will take e and be governed accordingly, except where the bills have not been found; will attend and appear before the grand as usual.

Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

ne 28. 80—3w

## BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

## COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

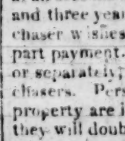
## $10 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Orange county, on the 11th March last, my negro man BEN. He is about 21 or 22 year old, has a dull look, and is of a yellow complexion; his eyelashes curls, and when spoken to, stammers a little; he has a large scar on one of his knees; is about five feet eight or nine inches high; he was raised near the plantation, in Person county; his clothing not recollected; he was supposed to have been seen near Simeon Cochran's in Person and Slade's old store in Caswell. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me at my father's, in Person county, near the Orange line, on Flat river.

Dudley Sneed.

May 25. 75—4w

## Houses and Lots For Sale in Hillsborough.



THE subscriber offers for sale her houses and lots on King street, about one hundred yards west of the market house in Hillsborough. The lots are well improved, each containing comfortable dwelling and other necessary out houses, are adjoining each other, and contain an half acre each. There is on the lots a well, affording excellent water at all seasons of the year. A credit of one, two and three years, will be given; and, if the purchaser wishes, a negro girl will be taken in part payment. The lots will be sold together or separately, to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase town property are invited to view the premises, as they will doubtless be pleased with their situation. Any persons desirous of purchasing the above named houses and lots will apply to Thomas Clancy, esq. of Hillsborough, or to the subscriber living near the Cross Road meeting house, in Orange county.

Elizabeth Dickey.

May 30. 76—3w

## State of North-Carolina,

*PERSON COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

*Downey Wade* vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

1200 lbs. Bacon,
3 firkins Lard,
12 barrels Shad and Herring,
For sale by
Thos. Clancy & Co.

April 19. —76

## LEGHORN BONNETS.

WE have just received from New-York an elegant assortment of Leghorn Bonnets.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

June 7. 77—2w

## WOOL CARDED.

SAMUEL S. CLAYTOR & Co, six miles below Hillsborough, at the old tilt hammer on Eno, have their machine for carding wool in good order, and will card for ten cents a pound, and break for hatters at six and a quarter cents.

Those who intend to have their wool carded, must pick it open and twist off with their fingers every tag or curl, and clean out all the trash. The sooner it is brought to be picked, the better it can be done. If it lies long the wax gets hard and gummy, and injures the staple, and in cold weather it is very difficult to do good work.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, delivered at the mill, or at the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough.

FOR SALE,
Oil, Hoes, Axes, Plows, &c.
Wagons and Carryalls.

They will have in operation by the middle of October next, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

and will give Cash for Cotton.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

June 7. 77—1m

## TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax for 1824, viz. at William Geen's on the 4th of July next—at John Newlin's on the 5th—at Murphey's Mill on the 6th—at George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Ephraim Cook's on the 11th—at James Cook's on the 12th—at Chesley F. Faucett's on the 13th—at James Hutchinson's on the 14th—at at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 15th—at Geo. A. Mebane's on the 16th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at Richerson Nickols's on the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 20th—at Carrington's store on the 21st—at H. Sims's mill on the 22d—at R. N & Z. Herndon's store on the 23d—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Geo. Johnston's on the 26th—at Chapel Hill on the 27th—and at Brown's mill on the 28th. All persons are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, as I shall force collections from all persons who may be delinquents, without discrimination.

T. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The Magistrates who were appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places of collection, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1825. T. D. W. *Sheriff*

June 2. 77—4w

## State of North-Carolina,

*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

*Amos Nickols* v. *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.* } Levied on land, &c. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

IT appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 50. 77—6w

## State of North-Carolina,

*GUILFORD COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

*James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay,* v. *William Thom.* } John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test,

John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 65 77—3m

PLENTY of excellent BACON and LARD for sale low for cash or on a short credit.

John Roberts.

May 30. 76—3w

## STRAYED,

From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a likely Filly, about fifteen months old, of a roanish colour, has a small white spot on her forehead, and had on when she went away a small bell. I expect she has followed some waggon. Any information of said filly will be thankfully received by me, by letter or otherwise, the letter directed to Col. H. Sims's, or to the widow Dilliard's. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, in the lower part of Orange county, near the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh.

William Roan.

May 26. 76—3wp

## BUNKER HILL ANNIVERSARY

Boston, June 18, 1825.

The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has passed, and with it a scene of splendour and solemn grandeur which must ever be fresh in the recollections of the countless thousands who witnessed it. A more imposing scene has never been presented to an American eye, or a more effecting one brought home to an American heart; and while patriotism has existence, our country a name, and the heroes of our glorious revolution a place in story, American bosoms will swell high with the recollections of this memorable day.

Contrary to the indications of the atmosphere on Thursday, the weather was very fine. The rain had cooled the air, and laid the dust. The sun rose in unclouded majesty, and a richer and fresher green imparted additional beauty to the thick shrubbery of the city and romantic and undulating landscape of Charlestown, in the midst of which stands the hallowed height of Bunker Hill.—The day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns from the navy yard. And as orders had been given for an early formation of the procession, the whole town was soon alive by the universal stirring of its own population, the tens of thousands who had for three days been pouring into it from all directions; and the numbers of the numerous societies which were to form at places previously designated, to join in the grand procession.

The troops of the city consisting of several regiments, were designated to form the escort, and paraded in the mall, and the civil procession formed in Park and Beacon streets; and at ten o'clock, the whole moved off, passing through many of the principal streets, to Charlestown, in the following order:—

ESCORT.

Survivors of Bunker Hill Battle, in carriages.
Members of Bunker Hill Monument Association.
Grand Lodge.
Masons.

MARSHALS. GUARD. MARSHALS.

President and vice president.
Chaplains.
Directors of Bunker Hill Monument Association.
Secretary and Treasurer, &c.
Gen. Lafayette and suit, in carriages.
Revolutionary officers.
Commanded by the venerable Col. Timothy Pickering.
Cincinnati.
Governor.
Lieut. Governor.
Council.
Senate.
Secretary, Treasurer and Adjutant general.
House of Representatives.
Governors of other states.
Heads of Department of United States.
Senators of United States.

MARSHALS. GUARD. MARSHALS.

House of Representatives of United States.
Foreign Legations and Consuls.
Judges of United States and other courts
Solicitor and Attorney General.
Delegates.
Strangers of distinction.
Officers of the Navy and Army.
Members of the Legislatures of other states.
Mayor and President of the Common Council.
Aldermen.
Common Council.
Selectmen of Charlestown.
President of colleges.
Clergy.
Heads of societies.
Historical society.
Pilgrim society.
Officers of the Militia.
Invited Guests.

MARSHALS. MARSHALS.

The members of the several societies all wore their distinctive badges, and different badges were procured for the surviving soldiers of the battle of Bunker Hill, and those who had served elsewhere in the revolutionary army.—Those who had served at Bunker Hill, and elsewhere, wore two badges.—From the length of the procession, and the sinuous course of the streets, there was no opportunity afforded of viewing the whole of it at one time. But by a signal agreed upon, and given on the arrival of the head of the procession at Charlestown Bridge, it was ascertained that the rear was then passing the old south meeting house—being a distance following the streets through which it passed, of about one mile and a half, formed six and seven abreast. On ascending and passing round the height called Breed's Hill, which was in fact the site of the American redoubt, and the immediate scene of the bloody engagement on the 17th of June 1775, a magnificent spectacle was presented to view, as the eye ran along the procession, and glanced upon the floating banners of the several societies, and rich dresses of the various masonic orders, the burnished arms, embroidered uniforms, and nodding plumes of the officers and soldiers; and last through not least, the thousands of well dressed females who filled every window and piazza of Charlestown. Indeed the windows of every house in Boston fronting the streets through which the procession moved were filled with ladies, and the streets thronged with people. Aside from the usual pomp of civic procession, the splendour of this was much increased by the clothing of emblems of the masonic fraternity, of whom there were from eighteen hundred to two thousand, arrayed in their various uniforms and jewels. The deep blue and purple sashes of the lower orders, the beautiful crimson ones of the companies of the Royal Arch Degree, and the rich black aprons and sashes of the Templars ornamented with silver, combined to increase the splendour of the display and heighten the effect.

Arrived at the appointed place, the procession was formed into a hollow square, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected monument, were performed in due and ample form, by the M. W. Grand Master and officers of the Massachusetts grand lodge, assisted by Gen. Lafayette, and the president of the monument association, the Hon. Daniel Webster. The moment these interesting and impressive ceremonies were completed, at a given signal the welkin rang with the loud and repeated huzzas of the assembled multitude: for it must be understood, that those who composed the procession, formidable as it was in length and numbers, formed a small portion of the assemblage. There were in addition, more than sixty thousand freemen, gazing intently, and with throbbing bosoms, upon the solemn spectacle.

The procession then moved a few rods to the rear, on the side of the hill where the British troops landed to make the attack, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the address of the president, and the religious exercise of the day, and where seats had been provided for the gentleman composing the procession, and for a large number of ladies, forming a sort of semi-amphitheatre. On the lower side of this was erected a temple ornamented with evergreens of various kinds, with festoons interwined with a variety of flowers. Within this temple, upon a platform, were seated the governor, and other distinguished officers past and present, several distinguished guests from abroad, the leading committees, and those who were to take part in the exercises. On either side of this temple were wings extending forward at an angle of about forty five degrees, to the distance of two hundred feet, covered with sail-cloth, and provided with seats for the ladies. And I need not say they were all filled. The seats for those who formed the procession, were upwards of sixty, capable of holding two hundred persons each, and these were also filled; so that there was a seated audience, (or rather, there would have been, if all would have done as they should,) of about fifteen thousand persons.

The exercises were commenced by a pious, fervent, and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Thuxter, Chaplain of co.. Prescott's regiment, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill. The following beautiful hymn, written for the occasion by the Rev. John Pierport, was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred:—

O, is not this a holy spot!
'Tis the high place of Freedom's birth:—
God of our fathers! is it not
The holiest spot of all the earth?

Quenched is thy flame on Horeb's side:
The robber roams o'er Sinai now;
And those old men, thy seers, abide
No more on Zion's mournful brow.

But on *this* hill thou, Lord, has dwelt,
Since round its head the war-cloud curled,
And wrapp'd our fathers where they knelt,
In prayer and battle for a world.

Here sleeps their dust; 'tis holy ground:
And we, the children of the brave,
From the four winds are gathered round,
To lay our offering on their grave.

Free as the winds around us blow,
Free as you waves below us spread,
We rear a pile, that long shall throw
Its shadow on their sacred bed.

But on their deeds no shade shall fall
While o'er the couch thy sun shall flame,
Thine ear was bowed to hear their call.
And thy right hand shall guard their fame.

The president of the association, the Hon. Daniel Webster, then rose and pronounced an address of more than an hours length, a sketch of which I have not time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance. He commenced with a rapid and glowing allusion to the three great epochs which distinguished the history of our country. Its discovery, its settlement and its revolution; of which latter, one of the most splendid events, was the action fought on the ground where we were assembled. He noticed the cause which had brought us together—to erect a monument in commemoration of the gallant action of this day, 50 years since—and to manifest to succeeding generations, that we were not unmindful of the blessings which were purchased at the price of so valuable blood. He then addressed with feeling eloquence the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of Warren. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and

spake in person to the man who yet alive, has passed uncontaminated through the vicissitudes of the most appalling revolution, who all gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings, and who thrice in his eventful life has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring out at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. W. then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connexion with its effects on other nations. He delineated with the discrimination of the statesman and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country, and over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice and with great effect, notwithstanding the orator laboured under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The bursts of applause often compelled him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

The following hymn, by the Rev. Jas. Flint, written on this occasion, was then sung:

Tune—"St. Martin's."

O glorious day! that saw the array
Of freemen in their might,
When here they stood, unused to blood,
Yet dared th' unequal fight

The sons are met to own the debt
Due to their father's fame;
And here they place the column's base
To bear their deathless name.

'Tis not that here the victor's cheer
Rung o'er the falling foe.—
That earth here drank of many a rank
The life blood's gushing flow.

The pledge here given to earth and heaven
Freemen to live or die—
This gives the fame its sacred claim
To immortality.

To God, who willed a state to build,
Based on the rights of man,
Glory we give, who this day live
To hail the accomplished plan.

A concluding address to the throne of grace was offered by the Rev. James Walker; after which the following ode was sung.

Tune—"Ye mariners of England."

Why hangs the sword unhonoured,
Why sleeps the weary gun,
And why your eagle fold his wing,
As if death's work were done?
It is, that on this sacred hill
Your gallant fathers bled,
And your shore
Never more
Shall bear the hostile tread:
Then treasure till life's latest hour
The memory of the dead.

They knew the hour of slavery
Brings ages of despair,
And they cast away the servile chain
For willing slaves to bear;
Too proud were they to bend the knee
Till life's last power was fled;
Then they gave
To the grave
Both the young and hoary head;
Oh! treasure till life's latest hour
The memory of the dead.

Oh! that those sons of glory
From every grave would start
To welcome now the nation's friend,
The dear to every heart,
The pilgrim to their sainted tomb
By high devotion led,
To declare
And to share
The honours of the dead;
To treasure till life's last hour
The memory of the dead.

The day went down that evening
In glory and in tears;
But lasting honour crowns them now
Through all departing years;
And, now the star of glory burns
Where once those tears were shed,
Let us raise
Songs of praise
In memory of the dead,
And treasure till life's latest hour
The memory of the dead.

The hymns were sung with great solemnity, and the effect increased by an excellant band. The rich swelling tones of Old Hundred in particular, went to the heart, and trilled every bosom.

The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets, were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker's Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. Four thousand four hundred plates were set, and not one was unoccupied. The dinner was as good as could be expected—considering it was emphatically provided for an army. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drank, interspersed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

*The 17th of June, 1775.*—The marble may moulder; but while a heart beats in an American's bosom, there will be a tablet from which the record of that day's glory shall never be effaced.

*The Militia.*—What more than to pronounce the name of Bunker Hill, to proclaim its character to the world.—[*Yankee Doodle.*

*The committee of safety.*—The early guardians of our nation's rights; fearless as faithful in the execution of their trust.

*The martyrs of Bunker Hill battle.*—We inhale the air they breathed; we tread the ground they trod; we surround the altar where their lives were offered—We swear devotion to their cause! [Drank standing.]

*Bunker Hill monument.*—Its proud summit shall brighten with the morning's first beam, and the evening's last ray. It shall glow with a still richer and purer light in speaking their deeds who repose beneath it.

*The survivors of Bunker Hill battle.*—The gloom of that day may dwell on their recollection; but in the brightness of this, they feel that they fought under the auspices of heaven.—[*Adams and liberty.*

*Lexington and Concord.*—There the earnest was given, that a people, *resolved to be free*, can never be enslaved. [*Old soldier.*

The president of the United States.—[*Washington's march.*

The governor of the commonwealth.—[*Governor Brooks' march.*

*The continental army.*—Whom *victory* could not elate,—whom *defeat* could not depress;—their cause, their country—their trust, their God.

The memory of Washington. [*Dirge.*

*The continental congress.*—The embodied wisdom of the nation; which wrought the freedom of one hemisphere, and promulgated the principles which will emancipate the other.

*The memory of Warren.*—Associated with this occasion, his name come to us "as the gentle rain from heaven, refreshing the plain beneath."

VOLUNTEERS.

*The orator of the day.*—A statesman and a patriot who knows no party but his country, who feels no impulse but her welfare.

*The Grecian and Spanish patriots*—The voice that spoke from these heights has been re-echoed from the Andes, and heard along the shores of the Morea.

In a word, every thing conspired to render this one of the most interesting fetes we ever attended. The collection of so many survivors of this hard fought and glorious day, and of so many revolutionary heroes of other and equally hard fought fields, the recollection of the feeling of this moment, 50 years ago, and the wonderful series of almost miracles which have since that time distinguished our country, and astonished the world, and the anticipation of the next 50 years to come, were sufficient to attract the attention of every man who had ever learned to think, and to fill the mind with all that was solemn, joyful, grateful, and patriotic.

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The following excellent remarks on the subject of the late trials, at New York, are copied from the New York Advocate.

THE LATE TRIALS.

The jury in the case of the boys implicated in the murder of Mr. Lambert, have brought in the verdict of *manslaughter* This was expected, at least there was no reason to believe from the nature of the testimony, that they could be convicted of murder; as it is, the punishment is heavy; it is confinement for a term of years in the state prison.

This case is calculated to produce a serious impression upon the minds of parents, guardians, masters and boys. Here are seven lads apprentices to mechanical trades, carousing, drinking, and fighting, at 1 o'clock in the morning; disturbing the public peace; assailing peaceable travellers, and finally causing the death of a worthy citizen. These things was not so in former times, and from the frequency of these broils, it becomes necessary to inquire into the causes, and produce a radical reform by other measures.

We go at once to the root of evil, and and it will be traced to the *early neglect* of parents, guardians, and masters; they are to blame for the evil results of their neglect, because if they take a proper interest in the concerns of youth entrusted to their care, and interpose their authority in time, these riots and consequences would be unknown.

A boy should not be permitted to be absent from his father's or his master's house, after 10 o'clock in the evening without being compelled to give a fair account of himself; this and other faults should be *looked into*, explained and punished; they should be kept close at work during working hours, and in hours of recreation they should be able to give an account of themselves. A little trouble, a little exertion, a little interest felt for a boy while young would be of great and important advantage to him as he grew up. Make him retire early; rise early; eat sparingly; drink nothing but water; watch his temper; correct him promptly and spiritedly; see that his education and morals are not neglected, make him work, for that is the antidote for vice; compel him to be civil, tractable and obedient; give no saucy answers; use no insulting language; assume no ridiculous airs of independence; encourage him in nothing that may make him hateful or disliked—in short, let parents and guardians do their duty, and we shall not have the melancholy example of seven lads at hard labour in the state prison; their morals, their character and their prospects, destroyed for ever.

While guardians and parents are doing their duty to their charge let the public authorities co-operate with them.

Look at the thousand of licensed grog shops which disgrace our city—look at the bankrupty, ruin, suicides, untimely deaths; miserable wives, and orphan children produced by *rum!* On this trial, it appeared under oath, that before these boys got into the disastrous scrape, each had drank three glasses at a tipling house in the neighborhood of the affray—three of *brandy*, three of *gin* and two of *beer*—the compound alone, being sufficient to infuriate, intoxicate and madden them. What have we to think of the man, who, after *midnight*, could sell to boys, 56 glasses liquor? Is such a character worthy of a license? It is true, that in a populous city, there must be taverns and houses for public accommodation—but are we bound to give every man who will not work a license to sell liquor? Are we to legalize vice? Drunkenness is the curse of our country—the facility of procuring liquor and the cheapness of the article, are hurrying thousands ruin.—Something must be done to abridge this ruinous, this destructive vice. In the case of these lads, had the jury brought in a verdict of murder they must have terminated their career on a *scaffold*; cut off their tender years, and all their hopes and the hopes of their families—as it is their penance will be long and severe, and in what did it originate? In being from home in an unseasonable hour—in drinking glass after glass of liquor, indulging in a quarrelsome disposition, which led them into dispute—then into fights, and finally into the commission of murder.

Let this case be a warning to parents, guardians, masters, and boys. Let those in authority exercise their authority—let each offence be noticed and corrected promptly—let admonition and example go hand in hand—see that your boys and apprentices are at home before you retire to bed—see that no liquor or ardent spirits are introduced into your shop—arraign, punish, and if necessary, dismiss any apprentice found drunk, and let no other master take a boy thus dismissed for cause. Let master machanics have an understanding on this subject—let the machanic society and machanics' institution take measures on the subject—let something be done to mend the manners and morals of apprentices, by united coercive measures, and good results will be produced.

Let boys understand and be made to know, that fighting in the streets is the province of blackguards, and blackguards must be driven from society—let them have a pride above such grovelling practices; and, above all, let them unite and shun, as companions, any who may be found in liquor, and in time a reform so much desired may be produced.

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PERU--BOLIVAR.

The editors of the Balt. American have been politely favored with several numbers of the Peruvian papers, received by the ship Henry, capt. Davis, at that port on Saturday from Chorillos, the present port of entry of Lima.

The Henry left at that port, the frigate United States, commodore Hull, and United States sloop Peacock, lieut. com. Kennon. Also the British 74, Cambridge; and the Chilian blockading squadron, consisting of the frigate O'Higgins, Admiral Blanco, the sloop of war Pinchinca and Brigs Guayaquilanos and Chimborazos.

MESSAGE.

*To the Sovereign Constitutional Congress of Peru.*

GENTLEMEN—The representatives of the Peruvian people meet this day, under the auspices of the splendid victory of Ayacucho, which has, forever, fixed the destinies of the new world.

One year has elapsed since congress decreed the dictatorial authority in order to save the republic, which was sinking under the oppression of the severest calamities. But the protecting hand of the liberating army has healed its wounds: it has broken the chains which Pizarro had revitted on the sons of Manco Capac, founder of the empire of the sun, and has placed all Peru in the possession of its private rights.

My administration can only be called a campaign. We have hardly had time to arm ourselves and fight. Our appalling disasters left us no choice, but to defend ourselves. As the army has triumphed with so much glory, I think it my duty to request congress to reward in a suitable manner, the valor and virtues of the defenders of the country.

Tribunals have been established according to the fundamental law. I have sought hidden merit wherever it was to be found, and placed it in offices of trust and power. I have carefully sought those who modestly follow the dictates of their consciences and respect the laws.

The public revenue was annihilated—fraud had shut up all its channels.—Disorder and confusion augmented the miseries of the state; I have been obliged to make essential reforms and severe ordinances to preserve the existence of the republic. Social life cannot be nourished if the riches of the country do not freely flow in its veins.

The crisis of the republic forced me to adopt measures and make reforms which centuries may not again require. The political edifice had been destroyed by crimes and by an exterminating war; I found myself on a field of desolation, but yet with the means of establishing a beneficial government. Notwithstanding my ardent zeal for the happiness of Peru, I regret that I cannot assure congress that this great work has yet attained the perfection I hoped. Congress will have to exert all its wisdom to give the country the organization it requires. May I be permitted to confess, that not being a Peruvian, it has on that account, been more difficult for me to attain this desired end.

Our relations with the republic of Colombia have attained for us great assistance. Our ally and confederate withheld nothing from us; he employed her treasure, her navy, her armies in combating the common enemy, as her own cause.

Congress will be convinced by these demonstrations of Colombia, of the infinite value with which she views a close and intimate federation of the new states. Impressed with the great advantages which will result from a meeting of a congress of representatives, I have hastened to invite our confederates, in the name of Peru, to assemble as speedily as possible at the Ithmus of Panama. This august body will there seal the perpetual alliance of the different States.

The republic of Chili has placed under the orders of our goverment, a part of her navy, commanded by the brave vice admiral Blanco, which is blockading Callao, with the Chilian and Colombian force.

The states of Mexico, Guatimala, and Buenos Ayres have made us an offer of their sevices, which owing to our rapid successes, have been without effect.—These republics have established themselves and maintain their internal tranquility.

The diplomatic agent of the republic of Colombia is the only one, as yet, accredited near our government.

The consuls of Colombia, of the United States of America, and of Great Britain, have presented themselves in this capital, to exercise their offices—the last has had the misfortune to perish in the most lamentable manner—the other two have obtained their exequators to enter on the discharge of their duties.

As soon as the military successes of Peru shall be known in Europe, it is probable that those governments will definitively decide on the political conduct they have to adopt. I flatter myself, Great Britain will be the first to recognize our independence. If we are to credit the declarations of France, she will not delay in joining England in that liberal policy, and perhaps the rest of Europe will follow the same conduct. Spain herself, if she listens to her interest will no longer oppose the existence of the new states, which will complete the friendly relations of the universe.

Legislators! in giving up to congress the supreme power which you deposited in my hands, allow me to congratulate the people in having rid themselves of the greatest curse in the world—war, by the victory at Avacucho, and of despotism by my resignation. Proscribe forever, I beg you, that tremendous authority: that authority which was the grave of Rome! It was laudable, no doubt in congress, in order to resist the dreadful calamities and to face the furious storms which desolated the country, to place her laws on the bayonets of the liberating army; but as the nation has obtained domestic peace and political liberty, the laws only ought to govern.

Gentlemen, the congress is installed. My duty as an auxiliary soldier, calls me to assist in obtaining the liberties of Upper Peru and the surrender of Callao, the last bulwark of the Spanish empire in South America. I will then hasten to my country, to give an account to the representatives of the Colombian people, of my mission in Puru—of your liberty, and of the glory of the liberating army!

BOLIVAR.

One of the first acts of the constitutional congress of Peru was the passage of a resolution giving to Bolivar the title of "Father and Saviour of Peru."

On the 12th of February the congress passed a law ordering that a medal be struck in honor of the liberator, having on one side his burst with a motto, "To its liberator Simon Bolivar." and on the reverse the arms of the republic with the following motto—"Peru restored at Ayacucho, 1824."

In the capital an equestian statue of the liberator is to be erected; and in the capital towns of the departments large stones are to be erected in the public places with inscriptions.

The liberator is to enjoy perpetually the title of "President of the republic.'

Two millions over and above their pay, are voted to the army.

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AFRICAN COLONY.

We have received from Liberia tidings of a consoling nature, so far as they go. Our intelligence is up to the 28th of March last, at which time the inhabitants were in good health and spirits, and a general spirit of harmony prevailing. They express their warmest gratitude to the colonization society. The surrounding country, to the distance of one hundred miles, has been explored, and it is found to be abundant in tropical productions, and compiously supplied with streams, on which, at some future day, manufactories will be founded. The inhabitants have begun already to make inquiries on the subject of gold mines, and to flatter themselves with the hope that their researches will not prove unproductive. But this is not the only subject that interests the emigrants. Another African writes that he is busily engaged in the cultivation of coffee, and he felicitates himself this season on the prospect of an abundant crop. The morals of the people have much improved—they are engaged in building, ploughing and planting; and there is, throughout the colony, what may be called an esprit du corps—they are rejoicing in the idea that Providence, by the means of such humble instruments designs hereafter to build up a mighty nation—that they are destined for the advance guard of civilization, and that Africa is hereafter to be recorded in the archives of glorious history—that she is to have her orators, poets, legislators and law givers. [*Balt. American.*

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From the Christian Observer.

"Intelligence has been received from India of a series of decisive successes in the contest with the Burmese. The whole Burman coast, from Rangoon eastward, was subject to the British arms. The native forces, amounting to fifty or sixty thousand men, had been defeated with a loss of five thousand men killed and wounded; re-collecting their strength, to the number of twenty or twenty-five thousand, were again completely routed. We trust that a decisive issue has been put to this war, and we hope that, in the end, these unhappy pagans may reap some solid advantages from the new relations which may be formed with an enlightened and christian country. But we stand appalled at the fearful sacrifice of human life. British, Indian and Burman, which has attended this sanguinary contest, the *causes and objects of which still remain unexplained.*"

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NAVAL CORT MARTIAL.

We understand (says the Washington city Gazette of the 23d ultimo) that the secretary of the navy transmitted yesterday, to commodore Porter an official order of arrest, with a notification to prepare for trial before a court martial, to be convened at the navy yard in this city, on the seventh day of June next, of which com. Barron is named president. Of the nature of the charges and specifications preferred against com. Porter by secretary Southard, accompanying the order of arrest, we are not particularly informed; but we learn from the current report, in the neighborhood of the navy department, that the Foxardo charge is meant to be rably abandoned, and that the principal charge preferred, in the present instance, is for unofficer-like conduct in making a premature pamphlet publication, embracing the proceedings of the late court of inquiry, and in transmitting the same to the president and the navy department.

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*Pirate on the Coast*—The Fayetteville Observer says—We have various accounts of a piratical vessel being off the coast of N. Carolina. In addition to the 4 headless bodies mentioned in our last as having floated ashore, 17 others in the same situation have since been picked up, and it is certain that a suspicious looking vessel, with a great number of men on board, has been seen." In addition to the above—the Alexandria Herald states, that captain Parsons, of the schooner Sarah, arrived at that port on Friday from York river, informed, that capt. Anthony of the sloop Justinia, while in that river, stated to him that in the latitude of the capes of the Chesapeake, he was chased for several hours by a low black schooner and fired upon, as he believed, with a six pounder; the piratical looking vessel finding that his shot fell short, and that he could not gain on the Justinia gave up the chase and bore away. He boarded a schooner which capt. Anthony thought belonged to Fredericksburg. The armed vessel showed no colors.

*Pet. Intel.*

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*Mr. Clay.*—The Kentucky papers are filled with the public testimonials given by the citizens of Kentucky to the popularity of Mr. Clay. In speaking of the subject, the Frankfort paper says—"Mr. Clay has certainly been successful in meeting the entire approbation of the great mass of those who selected him as their representative. If he ever has stood as high in the estimation of the people of his own state, as he does at this moment, their admiration has never been so fully and warmly expressed. Kentucky has given the deathblow to the ambitious hopes which were built upon the supposed destruction of Mr. Clay's popularity at home."

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The legislature of Massachusetts have passed an act, granting $3 each and $1 for every 20 miles, to the officers and soldiers who were in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and who shall attend the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the monument.

# HILLSBOROUGH.

**Wednesday, July 6.**


## FOURTH OF JULY.

This anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in this place with the usual festivities. At 12 o'clock the citizens assembled at the Presbyterian church, where the ceremonies of the day were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon. The Declaration of Independence was read by Abraham Rencher, esq. prefaced by a handsome allusion to the trials, the hardships and sufferings of our forefathers in the first settlement of this country, and the injustice and oppression which aroused them to assert their independence and throw off the yoke of foreign domination, and thereby laying the foundation of our unexampled prosperity and happiness. The oration was delivered by Mr. John W. Norwood, and the exercises closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon.

In the afternoon a large and respectable party partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion, at which Thos. Scott, esq. presided as president, and Dr. John Rogers as vice-president.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. **The day we celebrate**—Ever memorable be the birth-day of American freedom.
2. **George Washington**—"His eulogy shall be his name alone."
3. **The Constitution of the United States**—Founded in wisdom, its highest object the protection of the rights of man.
4. **The Union**—May it be lasting as those principles it was framed to defend, and firm as the rocks of the mountains.
5. **The Ex-Presidents**—Soft be the Zephyrs that waft to their retirement the gratitude of a great and free people.
6. **La Fayette**—A rare model of the most perfect consistency of character.
7. **The Revolutionary Heroes**—Their names are inscribed on the records of their country's glory.
8. **The Army of the United States**—A band of freemen, their achievements shall live in the brilliant escutcheons of fame.
9. **The Navy of the United States**—She has taught the ocean queen that she is not invincible.
10. **The progress of Free Principles**—The generous flame which glowed in the breasts of our venerated ancestors, is fast illumining the benighted regions of European despotism.
11. **Liberty, Equality, and National Independence**—Those sacred boons for which Sidney was sacrificed, La Fayette bled, and Washington triumphed.
12. **North-Carolina**—Too virtuous to intrigue for appointments, to proud to beg for them.
13. **Woman**—

Adorn'd with the bays, or enwreath'd with the willow,
Her smile is our mead, her bosom our pillow.

### VOLUNTEERS.

*By Thomas Scott, esq president of the day*—The University of North Carolina; the pride of the state.

*By John Scott, esq.*—The memory of General Nash.

*By Abraham Rencher, esq.*—To the memory of the heroes of the revolution.

"Long, long be our breast with such memory fill'd,
Like the rose in which dew drops have once been distill'd,
You may break, you may ruin the rose if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

*By Thomas Clancy, esq.*—The town of Hillsborough, may its citizens always be united on occasions like this.

*Mr. Rencher* being again called upon for a toast, rose and gave the following:

The Ladies of Hillsborough—as lovely as though they had looked into Paradise, and caught its earliest and freshest bloom.

In the evening, our little field-piece, which had assisted at the public rejoicings for half a century, was injudiciously loaded, and burst. Fortunately no person was injured.

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*Melancholy.*—There cannot now be a reasonable doubt of the loss of the Sally Havens which sailed from Philadelphia on the 29th ult. for Wilmington, in this state. We understand that a letter has been received in town from Mr. Patton, of Philadelphia, the owner, stating that boxes directed to a gentleman of this place, which were shipped on board the Sally Havens, have been picked up at sea. We learn that Mr. Benjamin H. Talbot, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, but lately of this place and Wilmington, who had been to Philadelphia to supply himself with printing materials for the purpose of publishing a paper in Wilmington, was on his return in the Sally Havens, accompanied by two journeymen printers, whose names we have not heard, and that a youth, brother to Mr. Patterson, editor of the Fayetteville Sentinel, was also on board, on his way to this place. Neither vessel, crew nor passengers have been heard from since they sailed. All must have perished in the late destructive gale.

*Fayetteville Observer.*

Wilmington, June 21.

*The board of internal improvements.*—The governor with the other gentlemen composing the board of internal improvements, arrived here on Wednesday evening last; on Friday, they went as far as Smithville, to view the river and inspect the state and progress of the public works. In this business, and in examining and sounding the channels, the greater part of Saturday was employed.

We understand the board, satisfied of the practicability of improving the river, and of the immense advantages which would be the fruit of deepening the channel so to as give free passage to vessels of large burthen, are unanimously in favor of a zealous and active prosecution of the works. We are informed that the machine for removing the mud, which has been contracted for, is every day expected, and will be immediately put in operation. On Sunday morning the board left this place on their way to visit Swansboro' and Beaufort.

*Cape Fear Recorder.*

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*Swindling*—The New York Gazette says—"We have seen a letter from Richmond of 19th ult. detailing one of the boldest mercantile swindling transactions we ever heard of; the persons engaged have acquired about 50,000 dollars during their short career, and came very near realizing 100,000. Several merchants in this city have suffered. At a proper time we shall give the names and other particulars. In the mean time the transactions of persons whose initials are W. W. H. D. H. E. B. B. and some others connected with them, ought to excite the attention of men of business." [This statement, from all we can learn, is substantially true so far as it goes—But why have the Richmond papers refrained from giving the full particulars?]

*Pet. Intel.*

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### (CIRCULAR.)

Pleasant Retreat, June 25.

DEAR SIR,

Influenced by frequent and importunate solicitations from many of my fellow citizens in different parts of this county, I have consented once more to become a candidate for a seat in the house of commons of our next general assembly. In becoming a candidate this time, I think I am not influenced by any unpleasant or unfriendly feelings towards either of the honourable gentlemen who last represented this county in the house of commons; neither do I intend to adopt the easy and common practice of finding fault with any thing done by them, or arraign either of them at the bar of public opinion for any part of their conduct, either public or private. Far be it from me to attempt to raise my character at the expense of any other man's, or endeavour to become popular by depreciating my opponents in the public estimation; for if I have not sufficient merit to entitle me to the confidence of the freemen of this county, I do not wish to ask their suffrages. But least it should be thought that I have made some insinuations against those gentlemen, I am free to declare, that as far as their conduct in the assembly has come to my knowledge, it has met with my entire approbation. And yet, notwithstanding this, I hope I shall not be considered as deficient in respect towards them when I have evidenced a willingless to be elected in preference to one or either of them. And if I should be so fortunate as to succeed, they cannot complain with a good grace, when they recollect the circumstances of our last election. It has never been my habit, on such occasions as this, by promises either expressed or implied, to raise the expectations of my constituents very high as to what I may do if elected. And if indeed I ever had dealt in this way, the fortune of part of the gentlemen who represented this county last year would be sufficient to deter me from such a course; for I believe I may truly say, that of the many important measures which they so zealously advocated before the people last summer, not one has been carried into effect, and that all the public grievances of which they so loudly complained remain unredressed. I will, therefore, take the liberty to repeat to you my old promise which if I know myself I have always faithfully fulfilled, "that if elected I will do my best to promote the true interests of my fellow citizens, and serve them as well as I can."

On the present occasion I have neither the ability or disposition to electioneer in the manner practised in this county for a few years past; but must leave the election to the free and unbiassed choice of my fellow citizens. If you feel disposed to aid my election, you will, I hope, use your influence with your neighbours in such a manner as you may think proper, and thereby lay me under additional obligations to serve you; and if elected, whatever measures may appear to me best calculated to promote the true interest of this county in particular, or the state in general, shall be zealously supported by your humble servant.

JAMES MEBANE.

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### *To the Freeholders of Orange County.*

Fellow Citizens,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends from every section of the county, I have become a candidate to represent you in the senate of the next general assembly. I have been your representative several times. I know of no charges at this time, on the score of my conduct while a member. Under sore afflictions in the spring and summer of 1822, I was compelled to decline a re-election. Since that time I have been charged with inconsistency in the part I have taken in public matters. I will endeavour to give a detail of my conduct, and my reasons on the different points.

In the year 1820 I was forced out by the great complaints of the oppression of our banks and of the enormous sum given to our state engineer, being nearly double what he now gets. At the same time I was a friend to internal improvements, but not a friend to extravagance and waste.

After obtaining a knowledge of the situation of our banks, and the great claims which they had against the merchants and farmers, I was induced to believe, after mature deliberation, that as far as we forced the banks, so far they must oppress our citizens. But great good resulted from the opposition and clamour; so that no property was sacrificed for the want of specie, or if there was I did not know of any; but much property for the want of bank notes, for the citizens had depended too much on the banks, and not enough on their farms, shops, or offices, which required their daily labour or attention. Our banks at that time paid farmers or other individuals specie when it was absolutely required, but had it in their power to refuse the payment of specie to northern merchants or brokers, who had received very large amounts of our notes, from our own and the western country merchants. These northern merchants were then induced to purchase our cotton and tobacco with our own notes, which answered every purpose, and was an advantage to the farmers, as it kept up the price of our produce at our own markets.

Last spring I contradicted a charge (which was not true) that our bank notes passed at a discount of twenty-five per cent. in Virginia, &c., and since that time I have been charged with being too friendly to the banks. I shall be extremely sorry, fellow citizens, when that day arrives, that in supporting the truth I commit a crime.

The legislature in 1820, determined to dismiss the engineer; but the board of internal improvements promised to reduce his salary, which promise brought about a compromise. His salary was reduced, and the engineer was continued, so as to enable us to make a fair trial in internal improvements.

There is another charge against me, which will only be felt in the upper end of the county; and no doubt I shall lose a number of votes, unless my neighbours and friends deal out that liberality in public matters which they ought to enjoy themselves. This charge is respecting the division of our county, or in other words, the erection of a new county out of Orange, Chatham, Randolph and Guilford. Two plans were proposed. One, to divide Orange, and make two counties. The second plan was, to commence at the place below Wooddy's ferry where the Chatham east and west line crosses Haw river, and run a south west course through Chatham into Randolph; a second line to commence at the place where the Guilford line crosses Haw river above the shallow ford, and run a line the same course south west into Guilford; and a third line to run at right angles with the two first; the three lines forming right angles, and Haw river to form the north east boundary. Last fall, at our Haw river regimental muster, petitions for a separate county were presented to the people, and many signed them. One was presented to me, and I refused to sign it, and gave my reasons at different times why I refused. The first was, that Orange was too small to make two counties; that we had a respectable little county town, which afforded a considerable market for our surplus produce, and that I believed the upper end shared largely in the market with pork, beef, flour and spirits. The second plan was to take a part of our neighbouring counties; this I too well knew would be objected to by them, and could not be effected, and would not relieve that part of the county on Stoney creek and above. Several of my friends were opposed to this plan, for they would be as far from the new court house as from Hillsborough.

The fewest number of us, fellow citizens, are acquainted with the mode of improvement of our inlets and rivers. They are covered with water, and cannot be viewed with the naked eye. It no doubt will require much time and expense to effect an improvement of our rivers. The hand of nature has been more sparing to North-Carolina in this respect, than to any other of our Atlantic states; therefore it behoves us to do something by art. The Cape Fear river runs up to near the centre of the state, embracing the trade of a large portion of our best wheat lands. While there remains a probability of success, I think in would be most to our interest not to lose sight of the improvement of that river, until we effect the navigation at all seasons up to Fayetteville; it would put an end to the great fluctuations in the markets in that town.

I would be willing to carry our system of internal improvements still farther, so as to embrace our roads. It is well known to our farmers generally, that the roads to market, in the winter season, are almost impassable. I am fairly of the opinion that something should be done to remedy this great disadvantage. I never shall believe that the farmer can be working it right, when he employs a wagon, team and tackling worth from four to five hundred dollars, with one or two good hands, wading to market through mud and mire, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, with forty or fifty dollars worth of produce; when a few hundred dollars to each mile, in addition to the statute labour, would enable him to haul twenty barrels of flour with as much ease as he now hauls ten. I do not mean every county road, only a few of our principal market roads.

By a proper degree of economy in our public affairs, we may reasonably hope in a few years to see these grand objects of public improvement commenced, and means provided amply sufficient to effect them; not only the great improvement of roads to our market towns, and the improvement of our rivers from thence to the ocean, but also the improvement of the human intellect, by providing suitable school funds and the establishment of schools for the instruction of the rising youth of the country, that the poor, as well as the rich, may have opportunities afforded them to improve the talent which nature has given them, and thereby become useful to society and the state at large. These things are not the work of a day, or a week, or months, but of years. The prize is a great one, and we should press forward, with patience and perseverance, until it is attained. Demagogues may prate and murmur; time servers may excite distrust and dissatisfaction amongst the people; but wisdom and common sense must and will triumph over ignorance and cunning.

Permit me, then, fellow citizens, to say in concluding, that I present myself to you as a plain farmer, one who knows the toils and troubles, as well as the comforts and independence which results from the life of a farmer. I pretend to nothing above what I am; and all I intend to promise you is my best efforts and a sincere devotion to the best interest of our common country.

MICHAEL HOLT.

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### To Parents and Guardians.

THOMAS D. BURCH has recently removed from Fayetteville to this place, (Hillsborough,) where he has taken a large and commodious house for the accommodation of such students as may apply to him for board; and as every attention will be paid to morals, &c. he flatters himself that his friends and acquaintances, at least, will encourage him.

July 4th, 1825. 61—

### For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE three lots occupied by A. B. Bruce, esq. together with the buildings and improvements thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 4th Monday of this month, at the market house. The purchaser will be required to give a note therefor, negotiable and payable at the bank in Hillsborough, and will have the usual bank accommodation by renewal every ninety days.

July 5th, 1825. 81—3w

### Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf


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### LIST OF LETTERS,

*Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1825.*

A
D. B. Alsobrook, 2
Wm. Amis 2
Samuel Alsobrook,
John Allison.

B
William Boyle,
Josiah Baldridge, 2
A. B. Bruce,
Basil Brown,
John Barton,
Robert Berry,
Jane Breze,
William Bowles,
Thos. Bowles,
Henry Bunch.

C
David Clark,
Jesse Clark,
Jane Corn,
Enoch Crutchfield,
Ezekiel B Curry, 2
James Childs, 5.
Reuben Carden,
John Campbell,
Solomon Cates,
Ephraim Cook,
Thos. Clancy, 2
Charles Cox,
John Cook,
Thomas Couch,
Wm. Cates,
Joseph Clark,
Richard C. Clayton,
Thos. Christian.
John J. Carrington,
Francis Childs,
James Cowan.

D
Joseph Dickson,
Mrs. Elan Davis 2
Nancy Donagan,
Miss Polly Debruler
James Daughtry,
William Diggs,
Thos. A. T. Dubose.

E
James L. Eaton,
William Evans.

F
Henry Forrest,
John Flintom,
Alexander Forrest.

G
Hannah Gragson.

H
John Hall,
William Harris,
Alfred Hanner, 2
Winnifred Hardee,
George Hall,
Winnifred B. Hill,
John Hart,
Jesse Hargraves,
Robert Hall.

J
W. B. Jamison,
John H. Ingham,
Robert Jones,
Isaac Jackson, 2
James W. Jackson,
Drury Johnston.

K
William Kemp.

L
John Lockhart,
Samuel Lowry,
George Laws,
Mary Long,
Jas. Latta.

M
James Mebane,
Phillips Moore,
Alexander Morphis,
Willie P. Mangum,
Mr. M. E. Manly,
Eric M'Daniel,
William Morrow, 2
John Mathews,
Samuel Madden,
Asahel Moore, 2
Victor M. Murphy.

N
James Nutt.

P
James Palmer, 2
William Pillsford,
Thomas Patterson.

R
John Ray, 2
Robert Richardson,
Thos. Reeves,
John Roberts,
O. Rogers,
George Reeves,
Jacob Riley,
Jas. Roberson,
Green Richards,
Frederick Reeves,
Mr. F. Russell,
John Rasberry.

S
J P. Sneed,
Perry Sutton,
William Smith,
Godfrey Stephens,
J S. Smith, 2
James Strayhorn,
Mrs. S. Strudwick.
Rev. L. Skidmore,
James Standford,
Joseph Stubbins,
Jas. Smith, of Wm.
Edmond Stephens,
Sheriff,
Willie Shaw.

T
Widow Thompson,
Sarah Turner,
Thos. Thompson,
Richard Tap,
Robert Tinnin.

U
John Umstead.

W
John Walls,
Mary Wortham,
John Workman,
Sarah Watson,
James Williams,
Thos. D. Watts, 2
James Wilkerson,
Samuel Wortham,
Samuel Woods,
Bartlet Wolden.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 1. 81—3w


### Hillsborough Book Store.

JUST received, and for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an additional supply of books and stationary, among which are the following: Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts; Boaden's Memoirs of the life of J. P. Kemble; Lacon, or many things in a few words; Milwright's Guide; Taylor's Digest of the Laws of North Carolina, relative to Wills, Executors and Administrators; Watts on the Mind, Village Sermons, Whelpey's Compend; of History, Tales of an American Landlord, John Bull in America, Geslington Shadow, the Rufugee, Rothellan's Valley of Shenandoah, English Life, or Manners at Home, Sayings and Doings, second series, Common Prayer Books, Dobell's and Rippon's Hymns, Camp-meeting Songs, Drawing Books of different sizes, Maps of North Carolina, and a complete assortment of Greek, Latin, and English School Books. Books, &c. of any kind that may be wanting and are not on hand will be procured at a short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. As the subscriber intends keeping a general assortment of articles in the book and stationary line, and will from time to time receive new publications as they make their appearance, he hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Hillsborough, July 5th. 81—1w

### (Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harboured and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedler. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 3 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty-five dollars, and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars.

S. W. Kearsey.

June 17, 1825. 81—3w

From the National Gazette.

*Ode for the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.*

BY W. P. TAPPAN.

Where rest the mighty slain
'Neath monument or mound,
On teeming hill or plain,
That spot is holy ground;
Sons of the Warrior! rear
The obelisk on high;
Sons of the brave! revere
The deeds that never die.

Bid ye the column tell
Where honor'd graves appear,
That foreign legions fell
Ingloriously here;
GOD—whose sublime decree,
Speaks elements to rest,
Gave victory to the Free,
And safety to th' opprest.

Ghosts of the glorious Dead!
Once venerated Sires!
Your offspring bless, and shed
On them your sacred fires;
At this auspicious hour,
On this devoted spot,
Glory! we feel thy power—
What bosom owns it not!

Fear ye the letter'd Rock—
What though it pass away,
Though marble ne'er can mock
Time's sullen sure decay—
The Patriot's deed is known
To archives of the sky;
Emblazon'd from the throne,
The record cannot die!

## THE FAIR MANIAC.

History affords many very striking instances of the effect of mental agitation, in distributing the powers of the understanding.

A German lady of great beauty and accomplishments, having married a Hessian officer, who was ordered to America, and not being able to acquire any tidings of him in her own country, came over to England. Here she could only learn the destiny of her husband from those ships which had either transported troops to the continent or were bringing back the wounded. Day after day she wandered on the beach at Portsmouth, and hour after hour she wearied her eyes, bedewed with tears, in the vain expectation of seeing him. She was observed at the same spot ere it was light, and watched each motion of the waves until the setting sun.—Then her haunted imagination presented him mangled with wounds, and the smallest gust of wind seemed to threaten her with eternal separation. Did a ship enter into port, her eager steps led her to the spot, and many an inquiry was repaid with an insolent rebuff.

After eight months spent in this anxious manner, a ship arrived, bringing her the melancholly pleasure, "that some Hessian officers, who were wounded, were on their passage." Her patience increased daily. A vessel at length arrived, reported to have Hessian troops on board. She kept at some distance, for fear of giving too great a shock to her husband's feelings, should he be among them.—He was landed with others: she fainted, and he was conveyed she knew not where. Having recovered, and going to the different inns, she found at last her husband. The master of the inn informed her "he was very bad," and she begged her being in England might be gradually broken to him. when she entered into the room, he bursted into a flood of tears. A lady was supporting him in her arms. What words or painter could represent the tragedy that followed! He had married in America, and this person was also his wife. He entreated "pardon," but was past reproach, for a few minutes after he sunk into the arms of death. The lady whose melancholy history we are recording, rushed from the room, and leaving her clothes and money at her lodgings, she wandered she knew not whither, "vowing that she would never enter house, or trust to man." She stopped at lost near Bristol, and begged the refreshment of a little milk.—There was something so attractive in her whole appearance, as soon produced her whatever she requested. She was young and extremely beatiful; her manners graceful and elegant, and her countenance interesting to the last degree. She was alone, a stranger and in extreme distress; she asked only for a little milk, but uttered no complaint and used no art to excite compassion. Her dress and accent bore visible marks that she was a foreigner of superior birth. All the day she was seen wandering in search of a place to lay her wretched head; she scooped towards night a lodging for herself in an old hay-stack. Multitudes soon flocked around her in this new habitation, attracted by the novelty of the circumstance, her singular beauty, but above all by the suddenness of her arrival.—French and Italian were spoken to her, but she appeared not to understand these languages; however, when she was accosted in German, she evidently appeared confused; the emotion was too great to be suppressed, she uttered some faint exclamation in our tongue, and then, as if hurried into an imprudence, she attempted to be also without the knowledge of this language.

Various conjectures were instantly formed, but what seemed passing strange, was her exceptance of no food, except bread or milk, and that only from the hands of females! On the men she looked with anger and disdain, but sweetly smiled as she excepted any food from the other sex. The neighboring ladies remonstrated with her on the danger of so exposed a situation; but in vain, for neither prayers nor menaces would induce her to sleep in a house. As she discovered evident marks of insanity she was at length confined in a madhouse, under the care of Dr. Ranandet, physician at the Hot wells. On the first opportunity she escaped and repaired to her beloved hay-stack. Her rapture was inexpressible on finding herself at liberty, and once more safe beneath this miserable refuge.

Beneath a hay-stack, Louisa's dwelling rose,
Here the fair maniac bore four winter's snows.
Here long she shiver'd stiffening in the blast
And lightning round her head their horrors cast,
Dishevell'd, lo! her beauteous tresses fly,
And the wild glance now fills the staring eye;
The balls fierce glaring in their orbits move;
Bright spheres where beam'd the sparkling fires of love.
Ill starr'd Louisa!

It was near four years that this forlorn creature devoted herself to this desolate life, since she knew the comfort of a bed, or the protection of a roof.—Hardships, sickness, intense cold, and extreme misery, have gradually impared her beauty, but she is still a most interesting figure, and there remains uncommon sweetness and delicacy in her air and manner, and her answers are always pertinent enough, except when she suspects the question is meant either to affront or ensnare her, when she seems sullen or angry.—Some Quaker ladies at this time interposed, and Louisa, as she was called, was conveyed to Guy's hospital, where she at present is, and still maintains her indignation against the men.

The person with whom she lodged, upon her death bed, divulged the secret of the flight of this stranger from Portsmouth, which corresponds nearly with the time of her arrival near Bristol, and subsequent inquiries have discovered, that she is "the natural daughter of Francis emperor of Germany."

From the Charleston Courier.

## EQUITY IN BARGAINS.

Pliny, the consul, says, in one of his letter, that having sold his vintage at a high price to the merchants, who expected it to rise in value, but were dissappointed; he remitted to each of the purchasers what he considered an equitable proportion of the purchase money, thus partaking, to a certain extent, in the losses they had sustained. Had Pliny been a merchant, and amassed large and unexpected profits by his purchases from farmers, there is no doubt he would have allowed them to partake in his good fortune. The motive of the Roman was, as he avows it, reputation and not interest, and hitherto he has been sucessful.

Are there any citizens in this place who may profit by his example—(we use the word *profit* in a moral, rather than a pecuniary sense)—are there not many who have recently amassed large sums of money upon purchases of produce, for which the planter received low prices, such as would now be scoffed at? If there be, (and fame is unusually incorrect if there be not,) by allowing the planter a certain per centage of their enormous profits, they have an opportunity of imitating the example of Pliny, and of gaining reputation.

But if the public applause follows what the Roman regarded, perhaps, as no more than strict and conscientious justice; how much the more eagerly does it crown the voluntary liberalities of the influent? Many of our citizens have now *golden* opportunities of fame, which it is hoped they will embrace for the public good. While numerous societies attest the universal existence of charity among us, and tender to the poor, relief, and to the ignorant, education; while the institutions of our city, and particularly of our state, justify the character of our citizens in the eyes of the world—there have been very few, too few, examples of individual liberality, either to the literature, the science, or the arts of the country. And yet one would think, that with such ample means as some among us happily enjoy, there might be a laudable anxiety to leave something more than the common inscription "*Hic jacet*" on their tombs. The followers of Epicurus cared nothing about the future rewards of life, because they believed that the Gods were wholly indifferent to their welfare. But in an elightened and christian community, where the motives and the sanctions of conscience enter so intimately into human actions, it will not do to make life a mere thing of sensuality. Virtue consist of sacrifices, those for the sake of conscience, gain the crown of martydom—those for the good of our country, award to heroes the palm of glory—those, which involve no personal danger, but merely the meritorious distribution of excessive wealth in their peaceful exercise, encourage and patronize the literature, the sciences and the arts of civilization; shedding a mild and spreading lustre over society, and propagating the beautiful light of truth, which, dissipating the ignorance that produces wars, whether religious or political, leaves no further need of martyrs or of heroes.

## VARIETY.

*The Dutchess of Devonshire.*

The dutchess riding one day in Oxford-street, London, observed a dustman with a pipe in his hand, looking at her. Having gazed a few seconds very intently, he broke into a smile, and said, "Lord love your ladyship, I wish you would let me light my pipe at your bright eyes." Her ladyship took it in good part, and was so pleased with the whimsical compliment of the dustman, that, after that, when any thing complimentary was said to her, she often remarked, "very well, but not *equal* to the dustman."

ANECDOTE

*Of the celebrated French actor Carlini.*

The countenance, (says Zimmerman) may wear the appearance, not only of composure, but even of gaity, while the soul is inwardly suffering the keenest anguish of unutterable woe. The celebrated Carlina, a French actor of great merit, and in high reputation with the public, for the life, whim, frolic, and vivacity, with which he nightly entertained the Parisian audiences, applied to a physician to whom he was *not personally* known, for advice; and represented to him that he was subject to attacks of the deepest melancholy. The physician advised him to amuse his mind by scenes of pleasure, and particularly directed him to frequent the Italian comedy, "for," continued he, "your distemper must be rooted indeed, if the acting of the lively Carlini does not remove it."—"Alas," exclaimed the unhappy patient, "I am the very Carlini who you recommend me to see, and while I am capable of filling Paris with mirth and laughter, I am *myself*, the dejected victim of melancholy and chagrin."

*Female Society.*

"At no time of life, (says Lord Bacon) should man give up the thought of enjoying the society of women—In *youth*, they are our *mistresses*—at a *riper age*, our *companions*—in *old age*, our *nurses*—and in *all ages* our *friends*."

*Satire,*

Says Dean Swift, is a *sort of glass*, wherein beholders do generally discover *every body's face* but *their own;* which is the chief reason for that kind reception it meets with in the world, and that so very few are offended with it.

*From Fenelon's life of Bias.*

Bias was one day asked what it was that *flattered* men most? It is *Hope*, he replied. What *pleased* them most? *Gain.* What was most *difficult to bear? A reverse of fortune.* He used to say that a man who could not suffer the misfortunes which befall him was indeed unfortunate.

*Knowledge*

Is certainly one of the means of pleasure, as is confessed by the natural desire which every mind feels of increasing its ideas.—Ignorance is mere privation, by which nothing can be produced; it is a vacuity on which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction; and, without knowing why, we always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget. If nothing, therefore, counteracts the natural consequence of learning, we grow more happy as our minds take a wider range.

*Euripides.*

Many of the Athenians, during their captivity at Syracuse, owed the good usage they met with to the scenes of Euripides, which they repeated to their captors, who were extremely fond of them. On their return they went and saluted that poet as their deliverer, and informed him of the admirable effects wrought in their favor by his verses. Scarce any circumstance could be more pleasing and flattering than the testimony.

*True Liberty.*

The true value of liberty can only be conceived by minds that are free. Slaves remain indolently contented in captivity.—Men who have been long tossed upon the troubled ocean of life, and have learned, by severe experience, to entertain just notions of the world and its concerns, to examine every object with impartial eyes, to walk erect in a strict and thorny path of virtue, and to find their happiness in the reflection of an honest mind, alone are—*free.*

*Beautiful Allegory*

Happiness and virtue are twins, which can never be divided: they are born and flourish, or sicken and die together. They are offsprings of good sense and innocence, and while they continue under the guidance of of such parents, they are invulnerable to injury, and incapable of decay.

*Glorious uncertainty of the law*—In the trial of a man named Flynn, in New-York, a singular fact leaked out tending to shew the truly glorious uncertainty of the law:—Mr. Thorne, in riding in his gig, was dangerously wounded in the head by a stone thrown by one of two men who were together—He secured one (Flynn) and had him sent to prison.—The next day, the other appeared and acknowledged that he had thrown the stone, and Flynn was, of course, released, with the regrets of Mr. Thorne at having imprisoned an innocent man. He brought an action, however, against Mr. Thorne for false imprisonment, and actually recovered and received $150. When lo, in this trial, it was proved beyond doubt that the injured imprisoned man, who had the conscience to take Thorne's $150, was actually the man who threw the stone, and the avowal of the other was a mere conspiracy to defraud.

On Friday last, Doctor Bachelder, of Pittsfield, Mass. performed an important operation at Deerfield. It was in removing a malignant tumour from the lower jaw of Mr. Hubbard, of that town. The carotid artery was first tied, and a portion of the jaw, near two inches in length, which contained the tumour, was removed by the saw. The patient remained comfortable after the operation, and great hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.


## CLASSICAL SCHOOL

IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Rev. WILLIAM HOOPER, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated himself with Mr. JOHN ROGERS, who has been for several years principal of the Hillsborough Academy, in the future conduct of this institution.

The undersigned having been appointed by the trustees to the joint care of the Hillsborough Academy, announce to parents and guardians, that they will exert themselves to make thorough scholars of those who may be committed to their care. The school will be conducted on the plan of the most approved classical schools in our country, of which the subscribers have taken great pains to obtain particular information. Youth will be prepared for the Sophomore class in the university. The school will be divided into four or five classes, and none will be admitted but those who become members of one of the regular classes; this school being intended for those whose object is to obtain a complete and liberal education.

Tuition, thirty dollars per annum, or fifteen per session, to be paid always in advance. Board may be had at ten dollars per month. The exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the first Monday in July.

John Rogers,
William Hooper.

June 15th. 80—tf

## Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,
BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

## ALL IN ONE DAY.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27th NEXT MONTH, (JULY,)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE,

*Secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.*

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore,* June 2d, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz.

GRAND

## STATE LOTTERY

of Maryland, No. 5.

HIGHEST PRIZE

## 40,000 DOLLARS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $40,000 | is | $40,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 5,000 | is | 5,000 |
| 10 prizes of | 1,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 30 prizes of | 100 | is | 3,000 |
| 50 prizes of | 50 | is | 2,500 |
| 200 prizes of | 20 | is | 4,000 |
| 250 prizes of | 10 | is | 2,500 |
| 500 prizes of | 6 | is | 3,000 |
| 20,000 prizes of | 4 | is | 80,000 |
| 21,043 prizes, | | | $160,000 |

40,000 tickets.

*More* Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dolls. will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* number, then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with* 1, 3, 5, 7, *or* 9.

☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with* 2, 4, 6, 8, *or* 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme,* so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.)

☞ The DRAWING will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (*there not being one blank to a prize.*) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares (one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole tickets $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 62

To be had in the greates variety of numbers [odd and even,] at

## COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

114 *Market-St. Baltimore.*

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20,000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.

*Address to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2. 77—4w

VALUABLE

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

*FOR SALE AT AUCTION.*

THE subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one ditto China Press, one walnut China Press, Dining Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 21. 79—

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell on the premises, for cash, on Saturday the 9th of July next,

Two Tracts of Land,

one adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres, more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

Orange county, May 28. 77—3w